

A T T

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
 Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite. *Adorn'd*
 She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
 Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
 Shew the care of approving all actions so, as may most effec-
 tually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond's Fundam.*
 Design to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
 What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you! *Pope.*
ATTRACT. *n. f.* [from *attract.*] Attraction; the power of
 drawing.
 Feel darts and charms, *attract*; and flames,
 And woe and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*
ATTRACTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to
 draw to it.
 Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical*
 virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*
ATTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *attract.*]
 1. The power of drawing any thing.
 The drawing of amber and jet, and other electric bodies,
 and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at dis-
 tance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to
 naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at dis-
 tance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver,
 have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other
 means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies
 tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*
 2. The power of alluring or enticing.
 Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other
 charms. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*]
 1. Having the power to draw any thing.
 What if the sun
 Be centre to the world; and other stars,
 By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
 Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Paradise Lost.*
 Some the round earth's cohesion to secure,
 For that hard task employ magnetick power;
 Remarks, say they, the globe, with wonder own
 Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone. *Blackmore.*
 Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and
 electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but
 there may be more *attractive* powers than these. *Newton's Opt.*
 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.
 Happy is Hermia, wheretoe'er the lies;
 For she hath blest and attractive eyes. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*
 I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
 The most averse, these chiefly. *Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
ATTRACTIVE. *n. f.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or in-
 cites allurements; except that *attractive* is of a good or indiffer-
 ent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.
 The condition of a servant flaves him off to a distance;
 but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractive* and invitation. *South.*
ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of
 attracting or drawing.
ATTRACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of
 being attractive.
ATTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts;
 a drawer.
 If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes
 the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attrac-*
 tor. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
ATTRAHENT. *n. f.* [from *attract.*] That which draws.
 Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *at-*
 trahent. *Glanville's Sceptis.*
ATTRACTATION. *n. f.* [from *attractio*, Lat.] Frequent handling.
ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [from *attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be
 ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.
 Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *at-*
 tributable to the migrations of the Seri. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*
TO ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [from *attribuo*, Lat.]
 1. To ascribe; to give; to yield.
 To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man
 would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecillities
 which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or
 contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy
 in them. *Tillotson.*
 2. To impute, as to a cause.
 I have observed a Campania determine contrary to appear-
 ances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were
 attributed to his infirmities. *Temple.*
 The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical
 glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them
 by the conical sections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A V A

ATTRIBUTE. *n. f.* [from *attribuo*, Lat.]
 1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme
 Being.
 Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all *attribu-*
 tes of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all ad-
 mire, and in part discern. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*
 Your vain poets after did mistake,
 Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*
 All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he
 cannot be without them. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. Quality; adherent.
 They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of
 courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness. *Bacon.*
 3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.
 His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r,
 The *attribute* to awe and majesty;
 But mercy is above this scepter'd sway.
 It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
 The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him, what the me-
 dallists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield. *Addison.*
 4. Reputation; honour.
 It takes
 From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
 The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
ATTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *attribuo*, Lat.] Commendation.
 If speaking truth,
 In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
 Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
 As not a soldier of this season's stamp
 Should go so general current through the world. *Shakespeare, Henry IV, p. i.*
ATTRITE. *adj.* [from *attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.
 Or by collision of two bodies, grind
 The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
ATTRITENESS. *n. f.* [from *attritus*, Lat.] The being much worn.
ATTRITION. *n. f.* [from *attritus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.
 This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and
 pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones
 and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its con-
 stant *attrition*, fretting the solid bodies. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
 The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the in-
 ward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of
 punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
TO ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*, Lat.]
 1. To make any thing musical.
 Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
 The trembling leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
 2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his
 harp.
ATTURNEY. *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.
ATWIX. *adv.* [from *betwix*, Lat.] Between; between;
 in the midst of two things.
 Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
 Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atwix*,
 Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser's Epithalam.*
ATWIXT. *prep.* [from *betwixt*, Lat.] In the middle of two things.
 But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
 And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
TO AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. to *avail* being nearly the
 same thing with *valoir*, Lat.]
 1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing used.
 Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of names,
 Places, and titles; and with these to join
 Secular pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
 Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences, which A-
 pollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden's Duffry.*
 2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.
 Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
 Of Jove on high Dodon's holy hill,
 What means might best his fate return *avail*. *Pope's Obliv.*
TO AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.
 Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
 Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden's Fables.*
 When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been
 encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*
AVAIL. *n. f.* [from *avail*, Lat.] Profit; advantage; benefit.
 For all that else did come, were sure to fail;
 Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenser's Hubbard's Tale.*
 I charge thee,
 As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
 To tell me truly. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*
 Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than
 error. *Lake.*
AVAILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*, Lat.]
 1. Profitable; advantageous.
 All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto,

A U D

as reason judges them more *available* to our bliss. *Hooker, b. i.*
 2. Powerful; in force.
 Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker, b. i.*
 Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to avert judg-
 ments; how much more *available* then may they be to secure
 the continuance of blessings?
AVAILABleness. *n. f.* [from *available*, Lat.] Power of promoting
 the end for which it is used.
 We differ from that supposition of the efficacy of *availab-*
 less, or suitableness of these to the end. *Hall's Origin of Man.*
AVAILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*, Lat.] Powerfully; profitably;
 advantageously.
AVAILMENT. *n. f.* [from *avail*, Lat.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.
TO AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *avaleo*, Lat. to let sink, Fr.] To let fall; to de-
 press; to make abject; to sink; a word out of use.
 He did abate and *avale* the sovereignty into more servitude
 towards that fee, than had been among us. *Watson.*
TO AVALE. *v. n.* To sink.
 But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
 Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*
AVANT. See VAN.
AVANT-GUARD. *n. f.* [from *avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the first
 body of an army.
 The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the
 foot, and the *avant-guard* without shuffling with the battal or
 arriere. *Sir J. Hayward.*
AVARICE. *n. f.* [from *avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness;
 insatiable desire.
 There grows
 In my most ill compos'd affection, such
 A stanchless *avarice*, that were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 This *avarice* of the noble in times to come,
 Those long inquisitions crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*
 Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
 Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth.
Avare is insatiable; and so he went still pushing on for
 more. *L'Estrange.*
AVARICIOUS. *adj.* [from *avaricius*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably desirous.
 I grant him bloody,
 Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 This speech has been condemn'd, as *avaricious*; and Eusta-
 chius judges it to be spoken artfully. *Brown on the Odyssey.*
AVARICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricius*, Fr.] Covetously.
AVARICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *avaricius*, Fr.] The quality of be-
 ing avaricious.
AVAST. *adv.* [from *avasta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; cease.
 A word used among seamen.
AVAST. *interj.* [from *avast*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by
 which any one is driven away.
 O, he is bold, and bluffs not at death;
Avast, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Sh. King John.*
 After this process
 To give her the *avast*! it is a pity
 Would move a monster. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 Mistress! dismiss that rattle from your throne.
Avast!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad, b. iv.*
AVBURN. *adj.* [from *auburn*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan
 colour.
 Her hair is *auburn*, mine is perfect yellow. *Sh. T. G. of Ver.*
 His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
 Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryden, Fables.*
 Lo, how the arable with barley grain
 Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, these, as modern use
 Ordains, infus'd, an *auburn* drink compose,
 Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*
AUCTION. *n. f.* [from *auctio*, Lat.]
 1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another, till
 so much is bid as the seller is content to take.
 2. The things sold by auction.
 Ask you why Phine the whole *auction* buys;
 Phine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*
TO AUCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction*, Lat.] To sell by auction.
AUCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction*, Lat.] Belonging to an auction.
 And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand,
 With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
 Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
 For the old household stuff of picture's price. *Dryden, Juven.*
AUCTIONIER. *n. f.* [from *auction*, Lat.] The person that manages
 an auction.
AUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality.
AUCTIVOUS. *n. f.* [from *auctivus*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.
AUDACIOUS. *adj.* [from *audacius*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; im-
 pudent; daring; always in a bad sense.
 Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
 Thy leud, pestif'rous, and dissentious pranks. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
 Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
 To avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*
 Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow im-
 pudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
AUDACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacius*, Fr.] Boldly; impudently.
 Vol. I.

A U D

An angel shalt thou see,
 Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*. *Sh. Love's Lab. L.*
AUDACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *audacius*, Fr.] Impudence.
AUDACITY. *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; con-
 fidence.
 Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
 They had such courage and *audacity*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
 Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for *au-*
 dacity doth almost bind and mate the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 902.*
 For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in com-
 merce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his pub-
 lic actions. *Tatler, N° 52.*
AUDIBLE. *adj.* [from *audibilis*, Lat.]
 1. That which may be perceived by hearing.
 Vifibles work upon a looking-glass, and *audibles* upon the
 places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern of the
 ear. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 263.*
 Eve, who unseen,
 Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
 Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force.
 The conceits of vifibles are clearer and stronger than those of
audibles. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii.*
 2. Loud enough to be heard.
 One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and speak-
 ing softly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*
AUDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *audibilis*, Lat.] Capableness of being
 heard.
AUDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audibilis*, Lat.] In such a manner as to be heard.
 And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice
 Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Par. Reg.*
AUDIENCE. *n. f.* [from *audience*, Fr.]
 1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.
 Now I breathe again
 Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
 To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shakespeare, King John.*
 Thus far his bold discourse, without controul,
 Had *audience*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
 His look
 Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,
 Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
 2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.
 Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the over-
 throw of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*
 According to the fair play of the world,
 Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak,
 My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
 3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.
 Or, if the star of evening, and the moon,
 Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
 Silence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*
 The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greatest eminence
 for quality and politeness. *Addison's Guard, N° 115.*
 It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper *audience*,
 even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.
 In this high temple, on a chair of state,
 The seat of *audience*, old Latinus sat. *Dryden's Æneid.*
AUDIENCE COURT. A court belonging to the archbishop of Can-
 terbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though infe-
 rior both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court
 was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard several causes
 extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he
 would finally determine any thing, he usually committed them
 to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom
 thereupon he called his auditors; and so in time it became the
 power of the man, who is called *auditorum negotiorum audien-*
tie Cantuariensis auditor, *qui officio*. *Covel.*
AUDIT. *n. f.* [from *audire*, Lat.] A final account.
 If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here
 sit down to receive our *audit*, the sum, which truth amounteth
 to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker, b. v.*
 He took my father grossly, full of bread,
 With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May;
 And how his *audit* stands, who knows save heav'n? *Hamlet.*
 I can make my *audit* up, that all
 From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
 And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
TO AUDIT. *v. a.* [from *audire*, Lat.] To take an account finally.
 Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
 I love exact dealings, and let Hocus *audit*, he knows how the
 money was disbursed. *Arbutnot's Hiji. of J. Bull.*
AUDITOR. *n. f.* [from *auditor*, Lat.] Hearing.
 1. A hearer.
 Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit
 against lovers, are you now become so mean an *auditor*? *Stedley, b. ii.*
 What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
 An actor too, perhaps. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*
 2 L. This